CONTEST OVER ARMY BILL.

NO TIME FOR A VOTE FIXED IN THE SENATE.

A PERMANENT INCREASE STRONGLY OP-POSED BY MR. GORMAN-PROVISIONS

> OF THE BILL CRITICISED AND DEFENDED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Feb. 25.-After a long and rather fruitiess discussion of the terms of the compromise Army Reorganization bill the Senate adjourned this evening until Monday without fixing an hour for the final vote on that measure. Mr. Gorman showed himself somewhat dissatisfied with certain details of the compromise as reported from the Military Affairs Committee, and more or less friction was developed in the afternoon's debate. It is the general opinion, however, that harmony will be restored and a vote reached early next week.

Until a short time before the measure was taken up it was supposed that it would be tempt was brought about, he said, was the situapassed to-day without serious difficulty, but when it was learned by some Senators that the imposing responsibilities on the country that were bill provided for a permanent increase of the standing Army objections were heard, and it became evident that the measure would have to run the gantlet of sharp criticism. Mr. Gorman desired that no authorization of a perma- it he only to suppress at insurrection in the Philipnent increase in the Army should be given, and | pines, the Executive ought not to ask us in the prepared the following amendment:

That each and every provision of this act shall That each and every provision of this act shall continue in force until July 1, 1901, and on and after this date the officers and men, including general officers and staff officers, shall be restored to rank and numbers as provided for by law prior to April 1, 1898, except the cadets appointed prior to July 1, 1901, and except as provided for in the act to authorize two additional regiments of artillery approved March 8, 1808.

by Mr. Hawley, Mr. Cockrell, Mr. Carter and years the Army should again be reduced to a peace Mr. Smith, and against it by Mr. Gorman and Mr. Allen The speeches of Messrs, Gorman, Carter and Cockrell were particularly notable utterances. Mr. Cockrell, who has consistently opposed a large standing Army, gave the pending measure his unequivocal and unqualified support, declaring that it was the best Army measure ever submitted to Congress.

THE DEBATE IN DETAIL.

Mr. Hawley, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, called up the compromise Army Reorganization bill, which he reported last evening, and the reading of the measure was begun.

At the close of the reading Mr. Gorman suggested to Mr. Hawley the desirability of permitting the bill to go over until Monday. It was, he said measure of immense importance, and it would be utterly impossible to complete it to-day. "I think." he said, addressing Senator Hawley, "you will economize time by allowing the bill to go over Mr. Allison suggested that if consideration of the

bill was postponed until Monday, a time for a vote early on Monday should be agreed upon at this Mr. Hawley, replying to the suggestion of Mr. Gorman, said be could not consent to put the bill

over until Monday. The necessities of the case were well understood by Senators, and nobody questioned that an emergency was faced by Congress. He pointed out that by the ratification of the treaty with Spain the Army of the United States was likely to vanish in a moment. "We have a bill here," he said, "which has received the careful consideration of the Military Committees, the War Department and the President. We have come harnoniously to a conclusion. Nobody has surrendered, nobody is humiliated. There has been some yielding-some concession on both sides. To put this matter over would take two days out of the seven yet remaining of this session. My judgment is that the Senate is as well prepared to vote on this bill to-day as on Monday. Mr. Carter, a member of the Military Affairs

amittee, thought if a time on Monday could be fixed for a vote on the bill, it might be well to per-mit it to go over. He suggested that 3 o'clock on Monday would be a good time, and asked unant consent to vote then, but Mr. Allen objected, MR. COCKRELL FOR THE BILL.

Mr. Cockrell, also a member of the Military Affairs Committee, discussed at length the features | contrivances. of the bill. "This measure," he said, "has been exmined carefully. I indorse it, because it is right, ust, proper and necessary. It will settle for years to come the standing army controversy." Further to come the standing army controversy.

That the increase in the Army provided for by this recalled the time in 1876 when troops were that the increase in the Army provided for by this bill was "perfectly justifiable and absolutely essential." In replying to a question by Mr. Vest, he said that the Army, after 1901, would be reduced said that the Army, after 1961, would be reduced timidation of the presence of the troops," said Mr. to 38,400, and that number would be required to German. He had great personal respect for Mr. Mr. Cockrell said:

Mr. Cockrell said:
If we have a bill here which will adjust the Army
controversy for years to come, we ought to accept
it. It is not prodigal of the people's money. I have
been on several commissions and committees for
the reorganization of the Army, and I believe honestiy and conscientiously that this is the best the reorganization of the Army, and I believe non-estity and conscientiously that this is the best measure presented to Congress for settling the Army controversy since I entered this chamber in 1873. I don't believe you will ever get a better bill. On the contrary, if the bill fails, my judg-ment is that what will come hereafter will not be so good for the country. I believe the bill is right in the sight of God and man, and I am willing to take all responsibility for it.

Mr. Hawley offered an amendment providing that when a vacancy should occur in the office of store-keeper in the Quartermaster's Department or Ordnance Department through death, retirement of otherwise, the office shall cease to exist. It was agreed to. He also offered another amendment providing that "no person who has passed the age of forty-five years shall be appointed as a field officer in said force (the volunteer army), officers of the

Mr. Pettigrew suggested an amendment to the amendement excepting also officers and enlisted men who served in the war with Spain.

Pending action on the amendment, Mr. Allen addressed the Senate in opposition to the general features of the bill. He was surprised that Mr. Cockreil could give his sanction to such a measure. "If there ever was a hideous skeleton, a monstrosity, a deformity in legislation, this bill is one," he de-clared. "It is warped, disjointed, dislocated. It

Commenting on Section 9 of the bill, which gives to cooks the pay and allowances of setgeant of in-fantry, Mr. Allen said ironically that it evidently re-quired a higher order of talent to cook than to and embalmed beef is true," said he, "the ordinary cook ought to have higher pay than a colonel, I cause it would require a high order of skill to cook and serve such food successfully. I am not concerned in this delightful fight now going on between the Secretary of War and the general commanding the Army. I honor General Miles in that fight Every intelligent man in the country believes tha our Army was fed on that trash, and that a large percentage of the sickness and mortality in the

Passing from the Army troubles, Mr. Allen spoke

"77"

Dr. Humphreys' Famous Specific For Grip, Influenza and Stubborn

COLDS

Track of the Blizzard.

wrecks, but none so serious as the condition of the feeble and delicate who were so poorly equipped to endure the extreme and prolonged cold which penetrated the homes and to the very bone of the people; the result is almost

To counteract the bad effects take "77," it knocks out the Grip; breaks up the Cold that hangs on; soothes the Lingering Cough and heals the Sore Throat.

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HUMPHREYS'

of some in the Navy. He regarded it as a glorious thing that Admiral Dewey had the presence of mind to cut the cable between him and Washington, and that it was fortunate for Dewey that he was in a position to sever connection with Washington.
"Then, too," said Mr. Allen, "we have the controversy over the two rear-admirals in the Navy. Whether the man who fought the battle resulting in the destruction of Cervera's fleet and won it shall have the inurels of victory, or whether they shall go to a man who was ten miles away, seems a subject of controversy by the Navy Department. The American people, seventy millions of honest hearts and honest souls, will always believe that Schley was the hero of that battle and won that battle, and I am not detracting anything from the service of Admiral Sampson, who, if he had been there, would have acquitted himself noldy.

SENATOR GORMAN IN OPPOSITION.

ding more ink than blood."

seems to be a game of battledere and shuttlecock.

and over in the Navy Department they are shed-

Mr. Gorman, addressing blmself to the general features of the bill, said that for the first time in the history of the country was a serious attempt being made by the Executive and Congress increase the permanent military establishment in a The condition under which the at tion in Cuba and in the Philippines, which was shall not be said of me," said Mr. Gorman, "that I would hamper the Administration In any respect. It shall have all the men and all lowing nominations to the Senate to-day: closing hours of a short session of Congress for such a measure as this. The President ought t to ask us for greater power than was accorded him in the war with Spain. It is not proper that th rate rebellion a larger force than was given the President of the United States when we were at war with English, at war with Spain, at war with

Speeches in support of the bill were delivered the bill to the effect that at the expiration of two

facting of 27,000 men, he would agree Warren, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, inquired how 27,000 men could take proper care of the enormously expensive coast for tifications. Mr. German did not answer the que answer in the "spectacle presented in the Senatportant and intelligent committees had failed to agree upon a measure for the general reorganization of the Army. He disliked, he said, a large standing army. There were no conditions either abroad or at home which warranted a great arms "But whatever the conditions may be," he con gest, you will have an army of 100,000 to four months after the term of President McKinle

tender of greater power than was ever made in similar circumstances."

shall have expired. The measure will give his

greater power than a President ever had. It is a

OBJECTS TO A PERMANENT INCREASE Mr. Gorman said that what he should insist upo until his voice should cease to be heard in the Senate was that Congress be permitted to deal with the question deliberately and with smple time for gress to act upon this matter?" he inquired; branches?" His proposition would give all th was demanded for the time and would afford the much-needed opportunity for modification. The pur pose to force so great an increase could not be tified by history, in view of the fact that after the Mexican War the Army had been reduced to 10,000 men and after the Civil War to 35,000 men. This would stand as the first time in the history Hence, Mr. McKinley's demand was unprecedented. His objection was based on the per manent increase to 38,000, and he insisted that such how many men should be permanently stationed many gens stationed below Washington and Balti more, and yet the developments in electricity had been such that the late war had demonstrated that them. This had been demonstrated at Santiago, when Sampson and Schley dared not enter a harbor manned by the Spaniards with their inferio

Mr. Hawley had asked who was afraid of a large standing army. In reply, Mr. Gorman said that the Union was afraid of it. He was Tilden controversy. "I remember the quiet take care of the coast fortifications. In conclusion, McKinley and had no criticism to make except that in his good nature he had permitted weakness and inefficiency in the departments. "Weakness, I say," he repeated; "time alone can reveal whether there has been anything worre." He was a continuous to have confidence in the Chief Executive, but he could not forget that human nature was weak He computed that for next year the expenditure on account of the Army and Navy-would aggregate \$369,600,000. He predicted a deficiency of \$180,000,000.

ninuing. Mr. Gorman said the only question that of making a permanent increase, requir-the action of all branches of the Government to

ing the action of all branches of the Government to discontinue.

Mr. Tillman asked if the Philippine rebellion could not be put down by volunteers, and Mr. Gorman said he saw no reason why it should not be. But this was not the desire. The wish was to have more shoulder-straps and more men to wear them. Insignificant as were the achievements of the Army, comparatively, in the Spanish war there had been more appointments of others in the Army than during the first year of the Civil War, with all the South in arms. Nover were brigadier-generals so thick in Washington. There was a sufficient number of them alone to suppress an ordinary rebellion. Mr. Gorman declared that under the present head of the Army a proper organization of the service could not be effected.

Mr. Tillman, interrupting Mr. Gorman, said: "Then there is nothing in the bill to prevent a recurrence of the embalmed beef scandal.

Mr. Gorman passed off the question lightly, saying he knew little about it.

Mr. Tillman—None of us know anything about it yet, perhaps; but there is so much of it in the air we can smell it.

"I do not know this," repided Mr. Gorman. "The Secretary of War is a much-abused man. He is

we can smell it.

"I do not know this," replied Mr. Corman. "The Secretary of War is a much-abused man. He is not responsible for the Department in which that scanded originated, a Department in which that scanded originated a Department in which the officers are appointed for He."

Mr. Gorman in conclusion made an appeal to the Senate to fix the number of men and the amount of money necessary to meet present extendes, and both would be given if only a time limit were placed on the call. If this suggestion of his was reused and the bill forced through Congress then let the responsibility be taken by those who advocated it.

MR. CARMEN.

MR. CARTER ANSWERS MR. GORMAN. Mr. Carter replied to Mr. German. He said that every auditor of Mr. Gorman, a felicitous and elo-ouent orator, must have been impressed with the pathetic solicitude of the Maryland Senator for the licitude which affected the hearer almost to bears. A passerby, Mr Carter said, entering the chamber during Mr. Gorman's speech, would have been impressed with the idea that all his colleagues were heat on disrupting the Government by forcing an increase of the standing Army. Judeling from Mr. Gorman's remarks, too, the passerby would have been led to believe that the United States had been defeated and humiliated in the war with Spain. After discussing the "cry of militarism," Mr. Carter declared. Militarism comes to us as a necessity, not as a desire. The present conditions were evolved from the war with Spain. That war was evolved from the war with Spain. That war was evolved from the war with Spain, in the war with spain, and at chance to breathe in God's sunlight. That war was not brought into existence as a grand crusude of arms."

After discussing at length the result of the war with Spain, and showing how the Philippines fell into American hands, he asked if it was desirable to leave those islands to fout about the Pacific as political derelicts. To do that, he declared, would be the national crime of the century. Having necepted those islands the United States had undertaken also the responsibility for law and order there. "We will first perform," said he, "the duty of the hour, and there is not a man who breathes in this chamber to-night who would be wilding to surrender our flag and position to Aguinaldo and his followers." In due course of time. Mr. Carter helieved, on each one of those liberated islands the people would meet on their national holiday to celebrate the landing of American troops which brought them freedom.

Mr. Carter estimated the number of men required as 3,000 for the Philippines, 12,000 for Cuba, 10,000 for coast defences, and 25,000 for duty at the various Indian posts in the West. This would be inceparcitated for duty, Mr. Carter in conclusion and that the duty of the hour would be performed in such a manner by the American Government as to call down on it the benedictions of h Reitude which affected the hearer almost to lears. A passerby, Mr Carter said, entering the chamber

Americans were capable of meeting and perform-

Americans were capable of mercans were capable of ing them.

Mr. Smith, in stating his reasons for supporting the bill, said that as a general and broad principle ne was opposed to a large standing army in ordinary cfroumstances. He regarded such an army as dangerous to the libertles of the people. "In the hards of a less scrupulous man than President McKinley," he said, "a large standing army may be used to repress freedom of speech and the press I might be used to outstain large corporations in unlawful combinations. It will cause an immense expenditure of public money. There is no necessity for a large standing army when viewed from the lessons of the past glorious battles of the volunteers."

viewed from the lessons of the past glorious battles of the volunteers."

Mr. Smith reviewed the different instances in which volunteer armies have served in the wars where the United States had won glory and renown. The volunteer, he said, had been drilled in State service. He said he had no appoints to offer for opposing the Peace Treaty in the Senate, which had made this country responsible for the resent conditions in the Philippines. Its immediate consequence was a continuance of the war, and he added: "I will not see the diag displaced or the country humiliated through any action of mine. I am a Democrat and shall always remain so, but I am an American citizen." He believed in giving the President while the war continued all the force necessary for its successful pressecution. The Army bill was then laid aside for the day.

On motion of Mr. Hawley it was agreed totadfor the day.
On motion of Mr. Hawley it was agreed totad-journ until 11 o'clock Monday morning.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

EX-SECRETARY DAY APPOINTED JUDGE

OF THE VITH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT. Washington, Ech. 25.-The President sent the fol-

WILLIAM R. DAY of Ohix to be United States Circuit Index for the Vita Judicial Circuit. JELEMIAH J. M. CARTHY, Engages of Customs, Hoston and Couriest and District, Manachusetts.

Also a number of promotions in the Army

April 17, 1849, and came of a race of lawyers, his father, the late Chief Justice Luther Day, having been a prominent lawyer of Ohio for many years.



WILLIAM R. DAY. Appointed to be United States Circuit Judge.

prome Court Justices. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in the class of '70, and studied law in the law department of the same university, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. In October of that year he settled in Canton, and formed a law partnership with William A. Lynch. In 1886 he was elected to the bench of the Common n 1886 he was elected to the bench of the Common clear Court by both political parties, and in 1880 he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio by bendent Harrison, but failing health compelled dim to resem before taking the office. With these we exceptions Judge Day has continuously practiced his profession in Canton, being engaged in both the criminal and corporation branches. Early in his Administration Precident McKinley popointed Judge Day Assistant Secretary of State, wing to the ill health of Secretary Sherman, the nutres of the Secretary-ship largely devolved upon in throughout the Administration. On April 26, 838, he became Secretary, and his conduct of the mportant and delicate negotiations preceding the levelarition of war, as well as those during its receives, elicited the approximal support of the

FOR A CABLE TO HAWAII.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed to incorporate a pro-vision in the Sandry Civil bill for the construction vision in the Sandry Civil fair for the Consecutive of a submarine cable connecting the United States with the Hawaiian Islands. The amendment adopted is the one introduced by Senator Butler, and it provides for the laying of the cable by the United States and for its ownership by the Government. Navy Department to perform the service, and cable, when completed, to be operated by the the cable, when compared to be carried to the Postoffice Department. Senator Butler's original proposition was for the extension of the cable to the Philippine Islands, but the committee decided not to make provision for this extension because of the uncertainty of the tenure of the United States in those Islands. Senator Butler made a statement before the committee showing that the cable could be laid to Honolulu for \$6,942,060.

NO CASE AGAINST SENATOR HANNA

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIV-ILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Washington, Feb. 25 .- The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections decided to-day that ator Hanna, of Ohio, and ordered such a report made to the Senate. Senator Turley, of Tennessee, reserved the right to make a statement concerning the matter to the Senate, though no minority report will be made.

ROBERT P. PORTER'S MISSION TO ELROPE

that Robert P. Porter has no connection with the United States Government on his present visit to Europe. He is understood to be looking after the interests of some of the largest American packing and oil interests, making it his especial business to prevent obnoxious legislation wherever this can to prevent obnoxious legislation whetever this can be done by the presentation of the facts, and to this extent the Government, of course, is in hearty sympathy with his wark, but he does not represent the United States Government in reciprocity or tariff negotiations with Germany.

In regard to the progress of these negotiations State Department off left decline to make any statement for publication at this time, believing that premature public decreasing of such complicated matters londs to defeat the intentions of the governments interested.

SECRETARY ALGER'S TRIP ABANDONED

INVITATIONS FOR THE VIER TO CURA AND PORTO

Washington, Feb. 25.-It was announced at the War Department to-day that the present condition of the Army bill and the work in the Department which will immediately follow should this bill become a law make it necessary for the Secretary of War in recall his invitations for the official trip to Cuba and Porto Rico on the Ferlin, which was to leave New-York on March 6.

CREATING THE GRADE OF ADMIRAL.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE SENATE BILL OR DERED BY THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

Washington, Feb. 25.-The Naval Committee of the House to-day directed a favorable report on the Senate bill creating the grade of Admiral, in-tended for Rear-Admiral Dewey. The bill was re-cently added as an amendment to the Naval Ap-propriation bill, but as some question was raised as to this method of procedure, the committee de-termined to report the bill as an independent measure.

CAUCUS OF HOUSE DEMOCRATS CALLED. Washington, Feb. 25.—A caucus of Democratic members of the House has been called for Monday evening. About forty members signed a request to Chairman Richardson, of the Caucus Committee, to call the meeting. No particular topic is designated in the call, but it is understood that the purpose is to determine what attitude shall be taken as to the Philippines.

A FIRE IN THE REAR.

SYMPATHY WITH FILIPING INSURGENTS SHOWN BY DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE.

THEIR SPEECHES DRAW OUT SHARP RE-BUKES FROM MESSRS, LACEY, GROSVE-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 25.-After the House of Representatives in Committee of the Whole had finished consideration of about one-fourth of the Army Appropriation bill to-day, another partisan debate on the Philippine question was started by Mr. Cochran, a Democratic member from Missouri, and no further progress was made. Before the debate ended Mr. Cochran, as well as most of the other Democratic members, was probably sorry he had insisted on starting it. He would prove by "irrefragable evidence," he said, that an alliance did exist between the United States and Aguinaldo and the Filipinos after the fall of Manila, and then he declaimed a ten-minute speech which did not contain any such evidence whatsoever, or tend in the least

a broken-hearted man. At that time American soldiers were dying with disease and falling on Mexican battle-fields. To-day American soldiers are dying of disease and by bullets in the Philippines, and Americans at home are giving their sympathy to the foe. The parallel was a striking and effective one.

In the course of his speech General Grosvenor said that the first message sent to Admiral Dewey by President McKinley after the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay contained a strict injunction not to enter into any alliance with or commit the United States in any manner to the support of the cause of the Filipino insurgents, and neither thing had ever been done by Admiral Dewey or any other representative of American authority in the

had been made in Manila the men who delivered them "would have been arrested, tried by a drumhend court-martial and shot." The blunt Illinoisan spoke only two minutes, but he stirred up more wrath, probably, among the Democrats and Populists than any other one of

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The following Army and Navy orders have been issued:

Lieutenant Colonel HENRY CARROLL, 6th Cavairy, and Major GEOPGEE & BODNEY, the Artillery, are detailed as members of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kanass, for excite therewith during the examinations of captains only.

Captains HENRY H. ADAMS, 18th Infantry, and OWEN J. SWEET, 25th Infantry, will report to the examination board to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kanass, for examination for promotion.

for examination for promotion.

Captain DAVID A. LVLE. Ordnance Department, will repair to this city for consultation on the Judgment of the Court of Claims in the case of South Boston Iron Works against the United States.

Major THOMAS T. KNOX, inspector general, will proceed to Haltimore to imprece the accounts of disbursing officers in that city.

Major JUNIUS L. POWELL, surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Augusta, Ga., and will return to his proper station. Fort Ricey, Kanesa.

The following officers of the Medical Department are honorably discharged from the volunteer army of the United States, to take effect March 22:

Major EDGAR A MEARNS, chief surgeon, Major CHARLES M. GANDY, chief surgeon, Major JAMES E. PILCHER, brigade surgeon, and Major WILLIAM P. KENDALI, brigade surgeon

P. KENNIALL, brigade surgeon. Is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect March 22.

Capitain P. J. H. PARRELL, assistant surgeon, is California Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Second Lieutenant JOHN G. CONSTABLE, Is: Maryland Infantry, is honorably discharged the service.

First Lieutenant "HARLES C. CLARK, 5th Infantry, will proceed to Santlago and join his command. proceed to Santlago and Join his command.

Second Lieutenant THOMAS C. BAIRD, 5th United
States Infantry is horizably discharged the military
service of the United States, to take effect Feb.

The following transfers are made, to take effect

First Lieutenant FRANK D. FLV, from the 9th infantry to the 2d United States Infantry, and First Lieutenant HARRY F. BETHERS from the 2d Infantry to the 9th United States Infantry, Company M. Major ELIGENE W. VAN. C. LUCAS engineer officer, is honorable discharged from the volunteer army of the United States to take effect March 21. He will re-port to the chief of engineers for dut.

dentement Colonel JOHN H. REACOM, assistant adju-tant general, is honorably discharged from the volun-teer army, to take effect April 22.

Major GEORGE ANDREWS, arsistant adjutant general is relaxed from furner duty in the Department of the East and will proceed to Sautharo and resort to Major General Le part Wood for duty as adjutant general of the Department of Sautharo. NAVY

Lieutenant Commander N. HOUSTON receives three months sick leave when discharged from treatment at Mare Island Naval Hospital. Literatement Commander E. P. Horigens is detached from the lower and ordered teme to await orders. Lieutenant J. A. SHEARMAN is ordered to the Vermon February 25.

Licutement 1. Prill.Pit is described from the Laurest ter and ordered to Schenectaly, N. Y., as inspects of engineers at the works of the General Electricompanies. Parced Assistant Engineer E. H. SCRIUNER is assigned to duty in connection with inspection of material at Athens, Penn.; Reading, Penn.; Scranten, Penn.; Innstitle, Penn.; Syracure, N. Y., and Elmira, N. Y.

Chief Engineer A. C. ENGARD was retired February 28.

OPPOSITION TO POLICE BILL From the gosep in Republican circles yesterday

in committee at Albany will meet with strong opposition in the Assembly. Certain members of that body are saying that they will not vote for the bill in any circumstances. Assemblyman Charles said last night: "I will not, under any circumstances, vote for

SCHOOLS IN PORTO RICO.

REPORT OF GENERAL JOHN EATON, FOR-MERLY UNITED STATES COMMIS-

SIONER OF EDUCATION.

Washington, Feb. 25 (Special).—General John aton, formerly United States Commissioner of Education, who was recently appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction in Porto Rico, has written an interesting letter on the condition and brokers on the floor of the Exchange were an needs of public education in that island. The let- excited, jostling crowd filling the whole reco ter, which was addressed to Senator Frye, and cop- but now, while you here or there get engulted les of which have been sent to several other Sena- in a whiripool of struggling men, there are tors and Representatives, reads as follows:

San Juan. Porto Rico, February 13, 1899.

My Dear Sir: By the invitation of the Insular Cabinet, approved by General Gay V. Henry, commanding the Department, I came to Porto Rico cariy this year to supervise education here. But for many and various previous observations and experiences in similar work I should not have undertaken the task. There has been a system of public schools here, the elementary supported by the municipalities and the two higher grade by the Insular Government. There is a great lack of money for public purposes, and the lower class of people are extremely poor. Many teachers in rural districts have taught many months without pay. One teacher claims 1,000 peoso due her. Only three schoolhouses in the whole island are reported belonging to the public. Few text books are in the hands of the public. I found one instance where in a school of seventy pupils only six had books. In the matter of school furniture and equipment similar conditions prevail.

The seponal laws however, have many good feat-

after the fall of Manila, and then he declaimed a ten-minute speech which did not contain any such evidence whatsoever, or tend in the least to sustain his contention that Aguinaldo and his followers had been the victims of duplicity or a breach of faith on the part of the United States. The speech was in harmony with mest of these delivered by Democrats, and it produced one effect, which was as unexpected as it was disagreeable to Mr. Cochran and the Democrats who spoke yesterday.

J. Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, in an impassioned appeal to his follow-Democrats, warned them that they had succeeded in creating a general impression that they were not in sympathy with the gailant soldiers of the United States who are fibriline and dying in the Philippines to maintain the authority and uphold the flag of their country. No man or party could afford to be placed in such an attitude, and speaking for the people of his own State, irrespective of party, he would not by word or act miscropresent them by placing himself in such a position. On all such questions he was first of all an American. The speech was an exceedingly applauded, mainly, however, by his political opponents.

After Mr. Lewis had finished the real punishment of Mr. Cochrand an others who had expressed the same aentiments began, and for twenty minutes they writhed under it. During half of that time Mr. Lacey, of lowa, piled the verbal lash with stinging and teritime effect. He was once a soldier himself, and he had not forgotten the discouraging effect of a fire in the real. He clearly showed that sympathy with and praise of Aguinaido and his followers was tantamount to criticism of the American soldiers, who are striving to restore order and maintain it in the Philippines to make the produced a deep impression, and was heartly applauded, mainly, however, by his political opponents.

After Mr. Lewis had finished the real punishment of Mr. Cochrand an others who had expressed the same aentiments began, and for twenty minutes they writhed under it. Duri

ven thousand volumes are thought to be already sight. General Henry approves all that is being

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

A GREAT WORK DONE IN PREVENTING The common stock was 49 last Saturday, and AND SUPPRESSING DISEASES OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.

inspects all importations of stock animals except horses, and annually refuses to accept many dishorses, and annually returned to the Bureau, has recommended authority of the company's officers) as to the that horses be included in the list, there being no reason why they should be exempt, as they are

of a serum cure for hog cholera has attracted much attention in various parts of the country, and has DEAR SIR For you developed some scepticism. The operations of the Bureau have now been carried on for two full pany made 11.401 miles of patent wiven wire teams seasons, and the results are conclusive to new one. We expect to make during 1800, 25,000 miles. The Conexamining them. The next step Secretary Wil- pany owns all the patents under which tols worn son snys, is to convince the legislatures in some of fencing is made, and the profit from this one branch the hog-raising States of the advisability of taking up the treatment for the farmers of their respective States, and of having arrangements made to supply the serum to those who desire to try it. In such cases the Department stands ready to lend | profit. ence in the preparation and administration of the serum. The manufacture of this serum is a delicate operation, and a good deal of experimenting into miles. The letter above refers only to est has been done by the Department chemists to reach the present stage of perfection. The serum used is a combined serum, intended to prevent or cure both hog cholera and swine plague. It is prepared by gradually inoculating a horse or other subject with the blood of a cholera-diseased hog until it daily! becomes immune, when its blood is drawn off, the clot extracted and the remaining serum used in hynodermic injections against these two diseases. It is injected into the blood of the diseased bog. and unless he is too far gone it usually cures him. The percentage of cures during the last two years of experiment has been about 85 per cent, whereas in untreated herds attacked by the diseases the

percentage of deaths is usually about 85. doing is in treating cases of blackler among cat-tie. This disease affects the young stock in herds, felling from 10 to 20 per cent where it obtains a foothold. The Bureau's treatment for this disease is vaccination, and losses are diminished to 1 per cont or less. The vaccine is reduced to a powder and can be easily applied. Dr. Salmon has had applications for over one hundred and twenty-five thousand vaccinations within the last year, and London, seems to have close relation to the last year, and leave close relation to the last year. it can be said that the disease is now easily under The Reading Issues should sell higher, and Delcontrol.

The terrible disease of cattle called pleuro-p monia, which threatened the entire cattle industry of the United States and subjected all exported cattle to suspicion, has been entirely cradicated by the Bureau's efforts. In 1887 the

eradicated by the Bureau's efforts. In 1887 the Bureau began work on this disease and found a chaotic sinte of affairs in cattle-raising by reason of it. Since 182 not a single case of contagious picuro-pneumonic of cattle has been discovered in the United States.

A problem which the Bureau is now at work upon is the Texas fever of cattle. When its work longer in connection with this disease almost nothing was known concerning its orbin. It has been discovered that it consists of a micro-organism which feeds upon the red corpuscles of the blood, and that it is carried from one animal to another by the Southern cattle tick. If these ticks can be cradicated the disease cannot be transmitted. Dips have therefore been untilized to kill the ticks, and quarantine regulations established by the Bureau, so that Texas fever can now be said to be under good control.

Probably no animal disease causes greater loss

so that Texas fever can now be said to be under good control.

Probably no animal disease causes greater loss annually than sheep scab. For years the greatest mystery enveloped this trouble. It was not known whether it resulted from blood disorders or from outside influences, but the Bureau of Animal Industry comes out with a clear statement that investigation shows that the disease is simply caused by a parasite which eats into the flesh of the sheep, that it can be easily killed by a homemade "dip," and that it is so care of eradication that there is really little excuse for its being found in any flock. Once understanding some of these questions they are simple.

The direct value of the work of the Bureau to the country, while not generally appreciated, is great, and that it runs un into the millions annually will not be doubted when it is stated that in the case of hog cholera alone the State Board of Agriculture of lowa estimates the loss to that single State annually from this disease to be 515,000,000.

Financia

The Financial World.

The difference between the market now and what it was in January, is that everything went up at the same time then; and now, one part of the market remains dull or declines while another advances. In the January market, the spaces between the crowds where little or nothing is being done. This physical fact is reflected in the daily record of transactions.

The market had one or two little chills through the week. One was given by Dewey's despatch cailing for the Oregon "for political reasons" despatch which it is surprising the Department made public until it could know more exactly what was meant by political reasons. Another was given by yesterday's bank statement, which it was rumored on Friday would be bad. The had features, as the traders considered them were the further increase in the loans and the decrease in the surplus reserve. But the 4+ amount to the enormous sum of \$919,000,000 Trust company money, also, is always on tap in any amount wanted, apparently; and so far there are no signs visible of any trouble whatever in the direction of the money market.

There was a speedy rally after the statement appeared, it having been discounted by previous decline. Burlington led the way. This stock had quite a drop when it was announced to Thursday that the anticipated refunding operation was a small affair, instead of the comprehensive scheme talked of. We are assured however, by people who follow Rurlington affairs most closely, that this is only a small preliminar operation; and that it will be followed later a the big scheme, and that the latter will be of considerable benefit to the stockholders. Calculations as to the value of the present proposition, make it equal to about 514 per cent on the stock; which, as one investor stated it makes Burlington a 7 per cent stock for the next five years, during which time the other refunding operations will be carried out. That is one may of looking at the matter. Anyway, it may he said that some of the wealthiest capitalists in the country are content to hold their Burlington on the outlook for the future

What was at first supposed to be merely ; source of the short interest in Tobacco or reneously supposed by the Street to be very large) turns out to be buying on the deal to unite all opposing interests. The opposition in alleged opposition) concern, the Union Tobacca Company, having bought a number of plant which the American Company had been unable to secure, including the Ligget & Meyers, is now to be united with the American Company. Some very wild rumors have been current about the people who were caught short of Tobacco, and the names of Mr. Thomas Ryan, General Thomas, and Mr. Keene, were freely used According to the statement of an insider in the American Company, the short interest in the stock did not amount all told to over 40,00 shares, and it was very scattered. He declared that no big man had been caught. cords with certain other facts. Propositions had been made to Mr. Keene to join in a bear campaign on American Tobacco, but he had declined on the ground that concentrated as that stori was, such a campaign would be likely to result in more fight than profit. The people who mad the propositions do not seem to have done any thing themselves after his refusal. The chances are that no one man in Wall Street was short 5.600 shares when the deal to unite all interests was started.

Steel Wire stocks have been very active through the week, and unless something built they will be still more active the coming wes yesterday it was up to 61, closing at 60. Some very important people have been the buyers. I must be borne in mind that Mr. Gates, Chair Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, electrified the House and evoked tremendous applause on the Republican side by his declaration that if the speeches made yesterday by Mr. Simpson and others tion was first directed to the Steel Wire stocks liable to carry contagious diseases as well as other ceived. They were so large as to excite incredulity. A personal letter addressed to It. Dr. Salmen's work in demonstrating the efficacy Gates at Chicago, asking for figures, brought

DEAR SIR: For your personal information I write tor. The American Steel & Wire Company has an abso lute monopoly of this business, and can ship its good anywhere in the world at a very handsome margin's profit.

J. W. GATES, Chairman.

urement in the wire business are tens, or 100 pounds, it is quite a calculation to turn these product. There are 4.000 different kinds of wirt made from finest to heaviest. It is roughly calculated that all the mills draw of these several thousand kinds, an average of 60,000 miles

The new issues of Central Pacific bonds will probably afford good opportunity for profitable

The coal stocks are prominent in the speculition, and likely to become more so. They will have their rallies and recessions with the geseral market, but they ought to creep up higher after every decline, not only because of the growing improvement in the anthracite traff but because of the efforts being made as which promise success, to regulate the trade it has never been done before. It looks #1 some of the big men on the inside were already satisfied that the new deal was practically complished. The large buying of Ontare Western, which has been specially vigorous a

The Flower stocks have been out of the rut ning. The Governor is away at Watertown Is ternational Paper has been made a regular per cent dividend payer, but the stock did not respond. Friends of the Governor say he is di-

posed to walt before resuming active operations Atchison preferred continues to show the strength which has already so much surprise Wall Street. There would be no surprise #3 were generally known who are the big holds and in whose interest it is held. The Vanderal system gets to the Pacific coast by its Northwest and Union Pacific lines. The Pennsylvania

system can get there by the Atchison. The great storm fell with special severity on the South. The Southern Railroad reported decrease in earnings of \$83,000 for the week, and the next report will be poor. The snow drifts on the road were from ten to fifteen feet deep and a thousand to fifteen hundred feet long. and there was not such a thing as a snow plos in the company's equipment. Yet within 24 hours of the cessation of the storm, the road was opened. The new engines did the work Big as they are, however, the road would have been shut up for a week had there not been a mar

of indomitable energy in control. CUTHBERT MILLS

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS. Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 25 (Special).-The Legi-"Yes, he's a tough boy. I sent his sister a five-pound box of candy for a little valentine reminder, and let it go anonymously, and that young scorpion got off a lot of nonsense to her about the poisoned candy case, and she finally gave it to him to throw on the ashpile."

"What became of it?"

"Well, the boy's been in the doctor's charge for week."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Charleston, W. Va. Is lature adjourned at 43 business done to-day the two houses on the and case, and she finally gave it to him to throw and on a special appropriate of \$600 to mark the and the site of Fort Howere adopted complime taches of both houses. business done to-day was an agreement between the two houses on the general appropriation bill for an expediator of \$600 to mark the battlefield of Point Pleasant ture of \$600 to mark the battlefield of Point Pleasant and the site of Fort Henry. The usual reshoutions were adopted complimenting the officers and ale taches of both houses. lature adjourned at 4:45 this afternoon.